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as possible, to establish if possible a system of forestry which will produce lumber timber in less than 150 years, and mine timber in less than 100 years.

The principal subjects discussed in the several divisions of the report embrace the topography, the limits, the agricultural lands, the mining and the forests of the reserves. Other topics include the water supply, parks species of timber, classification of timber, amount of available timber, and means of transportation of lumber.

The report is furnished with an excellent set of illustrations and maps. It is a valuable contribution, well calculated to accomplish the purposes for which it was written, *i. e.*, to furnish as full data as possible concerning our forests, and to waken a desire for their preservation.

W. N. LOGAN.

Geology of Narragansett Basin. By N. S. SHALER, J. B. WOODWORTH and A. F. FOERSTE. Monograph XXXIII, U. S. Geological Survey, pp. xx + 394. 1900.

The Monograph is divided into: Part I, General Geology of the Narragansett Basin, by N. S. Shaler; Part II, Geology of the Northern and Eastern Portions of the Narragansett Basin, by J. B. Woodworth, and Part III, Geology of the Carboniferous Strata of the Southwestern Portion of the Narragansett Basin, with an account of the Cambrian deposits, by Aug. F. Foerste.

The stratified rocks of the basin range from Cambrian to Carboniferous. The structure of the basin makes it appear probable that it originally contained an extensive development of pre-Cambrian rocks. Upon these were laid down the lowest Cambrian beds. The Middle Cambrian is not represented in the region south of Braintree. The Upper Cambrian is represented only by pebbles of quartzite in the conglomerates. While only the Lower Cambrian is found in situ, pebbles of Middle and especially of Upper Cambrian are so abundant as to lead to the statement that "there appears to have been nearly continuous deposition in this field throughout the Cambrian period." The Silurian and Devonian do not appear to be represented in the Narragansett Basin. Upon the Cambrian strata and the eruptive granites come the Carboniferous strata which occupy the greater part of the basin. It is probable that the earliest Carboniferous rocks of the basin are the upper part of the Coal Measures, and it is possible that the upper conglomerates of the basin may be Permian. The basin was probably partly formed before Carboniferous time. Professor Shaler believes that east of the Appalachians there were developed during Carboniferous times a great series of erosion troughs which by sedimentation and subsidence became centers of quaquaversal orogenic movement, resulting in foldings with axes variously inclined to one another within the same trough. The truncated remains of the folds so produced are to be seen at various points along the Atlantic seaboard. That these erosion troughs were river valleys and estuaries is suggested by their lack of parallel or other definite arrangement such as is seen in the Appalachians, as well as by the character of the deposits they contain. The Narragansett basin is one of these ancient erosion troughs in which the folds were of the anticlinal and synclinal type. The present average structural depth of the basin is placed at 7000 feet, but it is assumed that this depth is due mainly to folding resulting from accumulation of deposits. The source of the bulk of the sediments of the basin was the immediately surrounding granitic, trappean, schistose and other rocks. There are also many quartzitic pebbles of Cambrian age in the conglomerates but the source of the similar pebbles of the drift is considered unsettled. In discussing the glacial history of the region Professor Shaler expresses the view that this district was one of extensive and long continued glaciation during the Carboniferous period and that the important features of the upper stratified rocks are due to glacial action.

In the economic section the soils, coals, and iron ores are discussed at considerable length. Recent subsidence in the immediate vicinity of the basin has caused flooding of old valleys. This and the thick covering of drift have rendered geological work difficult, and the delimitation of formations uncertain. The volume represents much detailed work accomplished in a region presenting more than ordinary difficulties. There are many well placed plates and figures to illustrate the text.

R. D. GEORGE.

On the Lower Silurian (*Trenton*) *Fauna of Baffin Land.* By CHARLES SCHUCHERT. Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum. Vol. XXII, pp. 143–177, with plates XII to XIV.

At the request of the author, Mr. J. N. Carpender and others (who accompanied the Seventh Peary Arctic Expedition as far as Baffin Land in 1897,) made collections of fossils from Silliman's Fossil Mount at